

TREE TEA



HELD UP BY A HIGHWAYMAN

W. E. Bassett, of 2731 Madison avenue, was held up by a lone highwayman Saturday night, but as the robber secured nothing of value Bassett failed to report the incident to the police.

The highwayman held a gun on him before the residence of Dr. S. W. Wherry, near the corner of Twelfth and Madison, but when no valuables were found, Bassett was permitted to go on his way unharmed.

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Men's Sewed Soles.....65c
Ladies' Sewed Soles.....50c
Rubber Heels (any kind).....35c
Oak Tan Leather Used.

All kinds of shoes done while you wait.
323 24th St.

U. S. MUSICAL STATISTICS

Government Census Bureau Gathers Data Upon the Manufacture—Decrease in Number of Owners and Increase in Payrolls and Employees.

(Special to the Standard.)

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Statistics for the manufacture of musical instruments and phonographs and graphophones in the United States for 1909 are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the Bureau of the Census, department of commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of pianos in 1909 turned out products to the value of \$56,569,273, or 74.1 per cent of the total value of products of the three branches of the industry combined. The value of the products reported by the establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of organs (\$4,745,655) represented 5.3 per cent of the total of all three branches; and the value of the organ parts and materials (\$15,474,516) represented 20.6 per cent of the total value of products for the three branches. The cost of the materials used in the three branches of the industry combined was \$42,764,737, which is equal to 48.7 per cent of the total value of products (that is, the value of products less the cost of materials) was \$46,024,507.

The establishments in the three branches of the industry combined (pianos, organs, and piano and organ parts and materials) gave employment to 41,882 persons, of whom 38,020 were wage earners, and paid out \$25,313,754 in salaries and wages. Of the total number of persons engaged, 67.8 per cent were employed in the piano branch of the industry, 6.8 per cent in the organ branch, and 25.6 per cent in the parts and materials branch.

The manufacture of pianos and organs has had an uninterrupted development since 1899, when products to the value of \$11,886,444 were reported. In 1909 the value of products was more than seven times as great, \$89,789,544. The largest increases are shown for the decade from 1899 to 1909, when the number of persons engaged in the industry increased 80.4 per cent and the value of products 118.9 per cent. The large piano and organ factories are of comparatively recent development. In 1899 the average establishment gave employment to only 24 wage earners and the average value of products was \$46,797. In 1909 the average number of wage earners was 75 and the value of products \$177,100.

The increase in the number of proprietors and firm members is no doubt due to the growth in the corporate form of ownership. On the other hand, there was an increase of 134.8 per cent during the decade ending with 1909 in the number of salaried employees.

Although statistics are shown in the bulletin for 17 states separately, more than two-thirds (69 per cent) of the total value of products was reported by New York, Illinois and Massachusetts. New York reported 37.5 per cent of the total and Illinois 21.4 per cent. Wisconsin shows the greatest relative increase for the five-year period 1904-1909, advancing from 15th place in value of products in 1904 to 12th place in 1909. Michigan also shows a marked gain in rank during this period, advancing from eighth to fifth. Most of the states held the same, or nearly the same rank in 1909 as in 1904, and in general the states had in 1909 the same, or nearly the same rank in number of wage earners and value added by manufacture as in value of products.

Production of Pianos. There has been a steady increase in the number and value of both upright and grand pianos manufactured since 1899. Of the total number of pianos reported in 1909, 97.7 per cent were uprights. Of their total value, that of the uprights represented 93.2 per cent. The total production of pianos of both kinds reported in 1909 was 374,154, valued at \$59,501,225, an increase in number of 202,143, or 118.8 per cent, and in value of \$32,498,373, or 120.4 per cent, over the totals for 1899. Upright pianos show the greater percentage of increase in number but grand pianos show the greater percentage of increase in value. New

York and Illinois were two of the principal states in the manufacture of upright pianos at each of the three last censuses. In 1909, the number reported for these two states combined (344,994) formed 67 per cent of the total for the United States. In the manufacture of grand pianos, New York and Massachusetts were the two most important states, reporting in 1909, 6831, or 78.1 per cent of the total number.

The total number of upright pianos manufactured, 34,495, or 9.4 per cent, were for or with player attachments. The value of the instruments for or with player attachments formed 16.7 per cent of the total value of upright pianos. New York reported 18,917, or 54.8 per cent, of the upright pianos for sets, with player attachments. Of the 10,885 player attachments which were not attached to pianos, 2789 or 25.6 per cent, were reported by establishments located in New York, but the value of the attachments made in New York was more than half of the total for the country, which was \$1,474,530.

Manufacture of Organs. In 1909, of the total number of reed and of pipe organs reported, 1.9 per cent were pipe organs, but of the combined value 51.1 per cent was contributed by pipe organs. In 1899, of the total number, only five-tenths of one per cent were pipe organs, while of the total value they contributed 22.6 per cent. In the number of reed organs there was a decrease during the decade 1899-1909 of 39.9 per cent and in their value a decrease of 35.8 per cent. For pipe organs there was an increase of 117 per cent in number and of 130.5 per cent in value. In the manufacture of reed organs, Illinois was the leading state in 1909, there being reported 37.5 per cent and 41.3 per cent, respectively, of the total value. In the value of pipe organs manufactured, Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois reported about equal amounts in 1909, Illinois showing much the largest gain from 1899 to 1909, while a decrease took place in Massachusetts.

The establishments assigned to this branch of the musical instrument industry are those engaged chiefly in the manufacture of various kinds of musical instruments other than pianos and organs and phonographs and graphophones, or of materials for such instruments. The instruments made include cornets, trombones, euphoniums, and other brass instruments, for band and orchestral use, cymbals, drums, xylophones, castanets, dulcimers, harps, lyres, guitars, lutes, banjos, mandolins, zithers, violins, violoncellos, flutes, flageolets, piccolos, etc., and parts of such instruments.

The value of products for this branch of the combined musical instrument industry does not show the general increase from census to census so noticeable in the two preceding branches. The value of products in 1909 was 7.3 per cent less than in 1904, and 4.9 per cent less than in 1899. During the first half of the decade ending with 1909 there was considerable decrease in the number of establishments, accompanied by smaller decreases in the number of persons employed, capital invested, wages paid, and cost of materials, and an increase in the salaries, miscellaneous expenses, value of products, and value added by manufacture. During the last half of the decade there was a decrease in all of the items except the number of establishments, number of salaried employees, and salaries.

Phonographs and Graphophones. The establishments assigned to this industry were engaged chiefly in the manufacture of phonographs or graphophones for either disk or cylinder records, including those for office dictation; also the manufacture of records, blanks, horns, needles, or other supplies and materials used in the industry.

Each census since 1899 has shown an increase in the manufacture of phonographs and graphophones, but by far the greater development occurred during the five-year period, 1899-1904, when there was an increase of 2,525, or 178.4 per cent, in the number of persons engaged in the industry, and of \$7,990,801, or 355.7 per cent, in the value of products. While there was an increase of only seven per cent in the number of establishments during the decade, the number of persons engaged in the industry in 1909 was more than four times and the value of products more than five times as great as the corresponding figures for 1899. In 1909, 16 of the 18 establishments were operated by corporations. New Jersey is by far the leading state in the industry, as measured by value of products, followed by Connecticut and New York in the order named.

Of the total value of products reported for the industry in 1909, \$11,125,996, the value of complete instruments, formed 54.0 per cent, or 46.1 per cent, and that of records and blanks \$5,007,104, or 42.7 per cent. The remainder, \$1,312,208, or 11.2 per cent, represented for the most part horns, needles, matrices, and other supplies used in the manufacture or operation of the instruments.

OGDEN TO GROW IN POPULATION

That Ogden will have a population of 55,000 in 1920 is the prediction of Karl Lehman, traveling secretary for the United Society of Christian Endeavor Workers of North America, who is in Ogden to seek a union of all the young people's societies of the churches into one big organization of which he is the secretary. Mr. Lehman points out that Ogden is a railroad center, has a large agricultural region to draw from and has the manufacturing business that will continue to grow.

The secretary met with the officers of the societies in a conference in the First Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon. The First and Central Park Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Congregational and Baptist churches were represented.

Mr. Lehman will speak this evening at 8 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church on the Christian Endeavor convention in Los Angeles recently.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 28.—Four races with the world champion trotter, Uhlan, as an extra attraction, ready to attempt to lower the track record of 2:05 1-4 was today's program for the opening of the grand circuit harness meeting here. The track was reported fast and prospects of good weather brought cheerful predictions from horsemen.

INVESTIGATE GRAFT CASE

Newly Appointed Porto Rico Judge Gave a "Donation Party" to People of Island in Order That They Might Furnish Home

Washington, July 29.—Federal Judge Peter J. Hamilton, recently appointed to Porto Rico, gave a "donation party" for the furnishing of his home on San Juan. A casual inventory placed the value of his gifts at \$700. Political disaffection caused a report of the matter to congress and an investigation has been started. Judge Hamilton is an Alabama Democrat and a classmate of President Wilson, who appointed him to the Porto Rico bench as successor to Judge Paul Charlton, who resigned.

Judge Hamilton landed at San Juan early in April, having been confirmed by the senate March 17 last.

Rented Pretentious Home. He left his family at their home in Mobile, Ala. Later he rented the San Geronimo place, a pretentious home, in which he was to install his family. According to the charges that have been brought against the judge, there appeared in the local San Juan newspapers an advertisement stating that the judge's San Juan house was "with out furniture, tableware and other articles necessary to home comfort," and that June 28, between 5 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon the judge would receive a "donation party," the gifts to be taken by him when he left as souvenirs.

Gifts Were Many. At the hours set in the advertisement there was a string of friends of the judge, including lawyers and litigants, marching solemnly to the judge's house carrying tables, chairs, tableware, decanters, kitchen articles and silver heirlooms. A household supply company wrote, it is charged, answering the advertisement that it would have furnished the house gladly for the judge, in the regular way, if so contracted.

Judge Hamilton was first appointed to the Porto Rico judgeship by President Taft near the close of the latter's term as a compliment to President Wilson. The senate failed to confirm the appointment and President Wilson sent back the name at the beginning of the extra session and it was confirmed without delay.

CLOWNS ARE A BIG FEATURE

Ringling Brothers' Jesters of World-Wide Reputation.

Fifty of the world's best and merriest clowns are largely responsible for the attractiveness of the program which Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows are offering this year. There is not a moment during the three hours the doors are open that the audience is not laughing at some droll stunt or funny antic of the great army of comedians.

Most of these gay sky-larkers are from the comic opera companies of Paris and Berlin, the pantomimes of famous Drury Lane, from the courts of eastern potentates and from our own vaudeville and musical comedy stages. This is the circus that for a quarter of a century has originated the best there is in clowning. It is funnier than ever this year. The man who characterizes the clown of other shows is missing. The compound essence of wholesome and innocent fun is ever on tap. The audience drinks large draughts of it with beneficial results to health and mind.

Foremost among the comedians is Al Mico. He was the original Humpty-Dumpty. Though nearly twenty years old he is still the leader of all the world's pantomimes and harlequins. His name is that of an illustrious family of comedians. There is also Jules Turnout, the best of all French mimics. Jules is the subject of an intensely interesting biographical story written by Isaac F. Marcosson, the magazine editor and author. He has clowning in every civilized country on earth. Kings and queens, diplomats and professors have laughed at him. He is the delight of the children. George Hartzell is another of the clowns. The magazines all over the country have devoted pages to his clever work. Still another is James Spriggs, the clown policeman. He is what is known as a "free lance," working independently of the others. Laughter follows in his train wherever he goes.

Among the trained animal features will be found many acts that entertain and amuse, particularly Capt. Huling's two troupes of trained seals, and three new herds of elephants. A company of performing horses from the Schuman German circus do many amusing things. The acrobats, gymnasts, artists and riders are the picked talent of the world. The morning parade is completely new throughout and the menagerie has had many wonderful additions. The show will be seen in this city on Saturday, August 2, and the downtown ticket sale will be conducted in Adams Pharmacy. Reserved seats and admissions may be had at the regular prices.

The regular performance opens with a gorgeous wordless spectacle, "Joan of Arc"—produced at a cost of \$500,000 and employing 1,200 persons, 600 horses, a ballet of 300 dancing girls, and a trainload of special scenery and stage properties.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK ARE FORGED

New York, July 28.—Some details of the big forgery of stock certificates that affected quotations of the Tonoah North Star Mining company, on the New York curb market, were given by J. C. Weir of Weir Brothers & Co.

In one case 100 share certificates

were raised to 1000 share certificates and in other cases the certificates were raised on their face value.

Mr. Weir discovered the forgery late Saturday when he got a telegram from the San Francisco office.

A detective was placed on the case and they placed a trap for the man who had been selling the stock. The detective traced the man through a messenger boy, and was just about to grab him when he jumped into a waiting taxicab and sped away.

Pinkerton detectives have been employed by the North Star company and are aiding the central office men in the search for the fellow who escaped.

It is supposed that the forgery was carried through by a band who are known to secret service men in all parts of the world. The federal authorities are expected to join in the hunt.

The forgery did not operate in New York alone, but got a lot of victims in Chicago and San Francisco. In the latter place they did a big business and that led to the detection of the swindle.

HEIRESS FOUND IN OGDEN BY PARENTS

Atlanta, Ga., July 28.—"Please help me; I have no money; I am sorry I left home."

This pitiful telegram from Ogden, Utah, to Orlando Awtrey, a rich mill owner of Acworth, Ga., was the first word heard in three weeks from his daughter, Miss Lynette Awtrey, one of the most beautiful society girls of northern Georgia.

It transpired today that Miss Awtrey had been mysteriously missing for nearly three weeks and that for more than a week the Burns Detective agency has been conducting a nationwide search for the young woman.

The last heard from her was a telegram received by her family from New York, upon her arrival from a European trip. In the telegram she asked for money on which to come to Atlanta and \$200 was wired her. Two days later her trunk was received on the train on which she was expected. Since then her family has exhausted every available means to find the missing girl.

The aid of the Burns agency was enlisted, as was also that of the United States secret service all over the country, but not until the receipt of her telegram this morning from Ogden was any trace of the young woman obtained.

The message contained no explanation of her disappearance. Money was wired immediately to her in care of the Western Union at Ogden, the only address given in her letter.

It was learned here today that Miss Awtrey left Ogden on Sunday evening on Union Pacific No. 4, eastbound, having been telegraphed a ticket to Atlanta, Ga., with Pullman reservation and \$10.

It was also learned that Miss Awtrey's decision to return home appeared to be the result of persuasion on the part of a young man who was her traveling companion. He was from Kansas City to Ogden, and who is said to have framed a telegram that induced her father to provide the funds for her return. The young man, who is understood to be engaged in the lumber business in Oregon, continued his journey to the northwest without delay, after seeing the young woman safely aboard her train for home.

JOHNSON CALLS FOR WALLACE RESIGNATION

Tillman D. Johnson, of Ogden, who was one of the candidates for congress on the Democratic ticket at the last general election, says that William R. Wallace, Democratic national committeeman for Utah, should resign.

Mr. Johnson also adds that, in his opinion, the resignation of Mr. Wallace would be the greatest aid to the party in its present difficulties.

Mr. Johnson does not come out openly with his opinion regarding the influence which he says he believes has been brought to bear upon the national committeeman with regard

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to his recommendations for federal appointments. He intimates, however, that Mr. Wallace may have aspirations. It is his belief, he says, that if the state committee should decide to select a new committeeman, Mr. Wallace would receive very few votes. The attitude of Mr. Johnson toward the state committeeman results from the activity of Mr. Wallace in recommending the appointment of W. W. Browning for the Ogden postmaster ship instead of accepting the congressional candidate's choice of County Chairman S. S. Smith. "I will make it very brief," said Mr. Johnson yesterday, when questioned regarding his attitude on the party conflict within this state. He said:

"With respect to the matters discussed by Judge Powers and Mr. Thomas in The Tribune, I have only this to say at this time: If Mr. Wallace wanted to do the Democratic party in Utah a real service he would resign as national committeeman. Even his apologists say he has not sufficient political acumen to handle the job. He will not resign and the state committee should get together and take prompt action. The sooner the party gets rid of his kind the better off it will be."

Mr. Johnson declared that Mathonah Thomas's suggestion to "get together" had been attempted by the state committee on several occasions without apparent results because of Mr. Wallace. He is distinctly in favor of a new national committeeman.

BOND ELECTION IS CARRIED BY BIG MARGIN

By a vote of 204 to 61, the bond issue of \$75,000 was carried yesterday. The city commissioners can now issue bonds for the water department to defray its half of the expense in building its part of the South Fork dam with the Ogden River Reservoir company.

With the exception of the Third ward, the years were greatly in majority. In the Third ward the vote stood 19 for and 17 against. The detailed results from the five wards are as follows:

	Yes	No
First Ward	143	16
Second Ward	135	7
Third Ward	19	17
Fourth Ward	150	16
Fifth Ward	77	5

DANES ARE TO CELEBRATE

The annual outing of the Danish Brotherhood of lodges will be held at Lagoon Wednesday, June 30. More than 700 Danish people of the state will take advantage of the outing including the Herman Bang lodge of Ogden.

There will be a ball game between Plain City and Brigham in the afternoon and the Ogden tug-of-war team will struggle to maintain the cup awarded to it last year. There will be dancing and Danish national dancing, and there will be a program of races with prizes for the winners. The Danish Glee club of 35 members from Salt Lake will be at the resort to render songs.

PROTEST SALE OF BURNS' PAPERS

London, July 28.—A new turn has been given to the protests emanating from Scotland against the recent action of the Liverpool Athenaeum in selling the so-called Glen-Riddel manuscripts of the poet Burns, the purchase being understood to have been made indirectly by an American millionaire, J. C. Ewing. One of the acknowledged authorities upon Burns's works, has raised the point that the Glen-Riddel manuscripts were loaned, not given, to Dr. Currie who later presented them to the Athenaeum. Mr. Ewing declares that Dr. Currie ob-

tained the loan of the manuscripts in 1797 when he arranged to write the life of the poet and edit his works, but he never returned the papers to the widow. On this assumption, it is understood that the Burns federation and the Burns clubs of the United Kingdom may test the legality of the sale of the manuscripts by getting Miss Anne Burns of Chilton Hall, who is a direct descendant of the poet to set forth her claim.

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